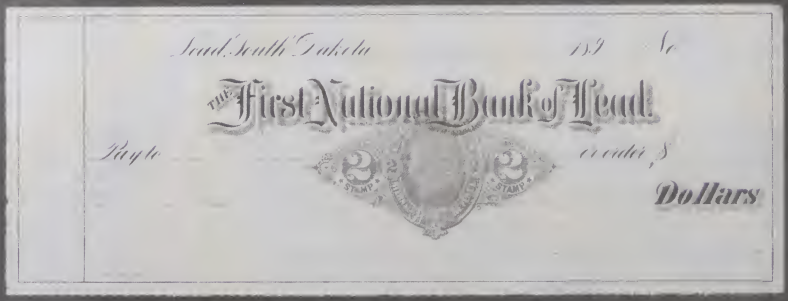
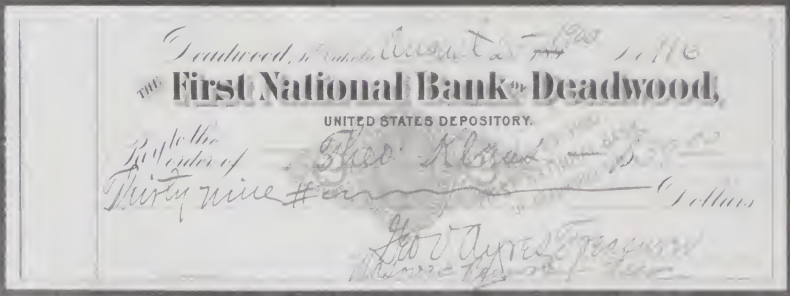
THE CHECK COLLECTOR

July-September 2004 | The Journal of THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHECK COLLECTORS, INC. | Number 71





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The Check Collector (ISSN 1066-3061) is published quarterly by the American Society of Check Collectors, 473 East Elm, Sycamore, IL 60178-1934. Subscription only by membership, dues $13 per year in the US ($17 per year in Canada and Mexico, $23 elsewhere). Periodicals postage paid at Rockville, MD 20852 and additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: send address changes to: *The Check Collector*, 473 East Elm, Sycamore, IL 60178-1934. All rights reserved.

To our members:

Write something for *The Check Collector*! We need articles about checks, check-related subjects, and fiscal documents.

We retype all material. Illustrations require an **original** or a **good, clear, black and white copy, preferably as large as can be obtained**. Original checks sent in are copied and returned carefully. Any questions, ask the Editor!

To our advertisers:

Deadline for advertising copy to run in the October-December issue of *The Check Collector* is November 15.

The Check Collector is an effective means of reaching the check collecting hobby, and our membership of collectors and dealers of checks and related financial documents. It contains feature articles about checks and check collecting and news about the hobby.

Advertising orders must be paid in advance and shall be restricted to checks and related fiscal documents, publications, accessories, and supplies. The ASCC accepts advertising in good faith, reserving the right to edit copy. Copy for ads must be camera-ready or the Editor will set it as best he can.

ASCC assumes no financial responsibility for typographical errors in advertising. However, it will reprint that portion of an advertisement in which a typographical error appeared upon prompt notification of such error.

All advertisements and payments should be submitted to the Advertising Manager at the address shown above.

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http://members.aol.com/asccinfo

This quarter's cover shows two checks from the close of the Nineteenth Century, one from each town at either end of the Deadwood Central Railroad.

Both were printed by the State Journal Company of Lincoln, Nebraska. The Lead check is printed on a dull yellow background, and the Deadwood is on gray.

By the time these were current the railroad had been absorbed by the C. B. & Q. Read about it on page 6.

Advertising rates are as follows:
One quarter page $25.00/issue
Business card size $15.00/issue
$10 discount for four issues paid at once.

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A non-profit organization organized under Section 501-(c)-(3)

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Boone, IA 50036

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US: $13 per year
Canada, Mexico: $17 per year
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Security Printers Guide:
$5 in looseleaf form - order from William G. Kanowsky, address above.

Electronic form from Lyman Hensley free via e-mail or send diskette and return postage. Address above.

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32. Emergency Scrip

Fort Walsh
Headquarters of the North-West Mounted Police
by Charles Kemp

In 1873 the western part of Canada was a vast and sparsely populated region. There, as opposed to the U.S., the Indians lived in relative peace with the settlers and so a massacre which occurred that year came as shock. The fact that most of the perpetrators were Americans was also reason for concern.

On June 1, 1873, a party of American and Canadian wolf hunters slaughtered sixteen members of the Nakoda Tribe, including women and children, in the Cypress Hills region of what is now Saskatchewan. At the trial, the trappers claimed that the Indians had stolen a horse and had fired on them first. Both claims were highly doubtful but the men were acquitted anyway.

This rather small incident turned out to be a pivotal point in Canadian history, as it proved that a police force of some kind was need in the West. Plans for one were already being discussed in Ottawa, but this incident provided the impetus necessary to hasten them and led to the creation of the North-West Mounted Police - the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of today.

In the spring of 1875 Inspector James Morrow Walsh was sent to the Cypress Hills to establish a post, which would be part of a network of NWMP posts. Born at Prescott, Upper Canada in 1840, Walsh had served as a major in the Canadian Militia and was one of the first nine officers to receive a commission in the NWMP.

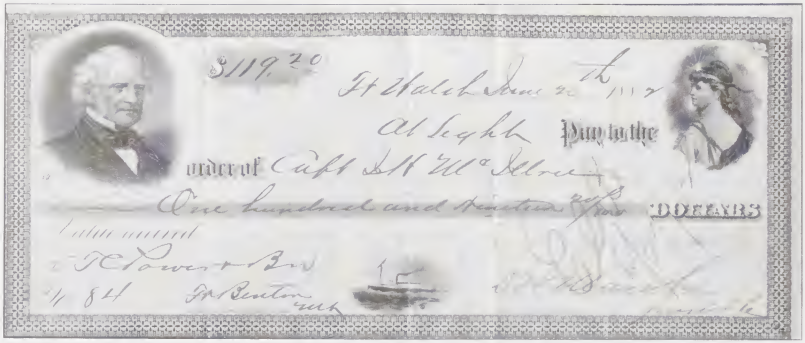
Fort Walsh shown in its heyday as a trading post. The men at front appear to have trade goods being offered on the blankets.

The fort named for him was built only a few miles from the massacre site leaving no doubt as to why it was being built. However, it was built on a plain and not a defense site. The idea was to give the Indians the impression that the fort was for their protection so it would not be a forbidding defensive presence, but instead one that was intended to create trust and cooperation.

The fort was to be supplied by the firm of I. G. Baker in Fort Benton, Montana and it was from Montana that its chance to earn a place in history came. In 1876 the Sioux, fearing the aftermath of the Battle of the Little Big Horn, fled to Canada, and in 1877 a parley was held at Fort Walsh between Sitting Bull and General Alfred Terry. Inspector Walsh worked as a broker trying to negotiate a peaceful settlement between the sides.

Walsh had a flamboyant and hot-tempered personality but was trusted by both sides. However, Sitting Bull considered Terry's terms to be humiliating to the Sioux and refused them. For nearly four years the Sioux remained in Canada. They were peaceful but the their proximity to the U.S. border made the threat of raids a possibility. This caused the U.S. to put pressure on Canada to force their return. Cut off from any government aid they finally did so, but not before Sitting Bull had asked his friend Walsh for his advice.

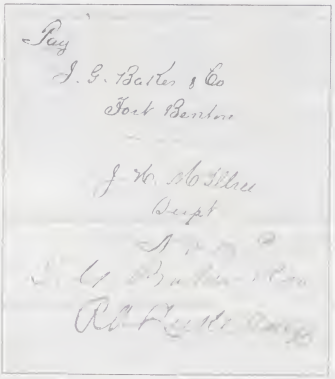
The two men had become good friends during the Indians' stay at Wood Mountain. Walsh was respected and trusted by his own men and the Indians alike. Fort Walsh had been made the headquarters of the Mounties in 1878 but Walsh spent more time at the Wood Mountain Post than at the fort. In 1881 he was successful in persuading Sitting Bull and some of his followers to return to the U.S. where they were placed on a reservation. In 1890 when the Ghost Dance religion created fears of rebellion, Indian Police were sent to arrest Sitting Bull. In the resulting gunfight, Sitting Bull was killed.



A draft datelined Ft. Walsh, June 20, 1882 payable to Capt. J.H. McIllree to be drawn on T.C. Powers, Ft. Benton, Montana. It is signed by D.W. Marsh, but his title is not readable.

This draft is a bit of a puzzle because it is a generic piece printed by R.P. Studley & Co., Printers & Stationers, St. Louis and bears the likeness of noted American businessman and philanthropist George Peabody. What his connection would be to either of these frontier posts is a mystery.

On the back, J.M. McIllree, Supt. N.W.M.P., has endorsed it over to I.G. Baker & Co., Fort Benton



Inspector James Morrow Walsh. His dress certainly lives up to his reputation as a flamboyant personality.

By 1883, the Canadian Pacific Railroad had passed to the north and NWMP operations had also shifted. In that year the fort was dismantled. The town that had sprung up near it also vanished even though it had once numbered 4,000 to 5,000 during the trading seasons. Among those who served there was Inspector Francis Jaffrey Dickens, the third son of the famous author Charles Dickens.

Walsh himself had been forced to resign to resign in 1883, largely due to controversy over what was viewed as his slowness in persuading the Sioux to return to the United States. In 1897 he returned to the service as Commissioner of the Yukon District, but again controversy and resentment over his appointment led him to retire in September 1898. He died in 1905.

Fort Walsh briefly served as a sanctuary for the Indians at a time when further bloodshed by both sides seemed inevitable. For four years peace had been preserved, allowing feelings to cool down, and so it had served its purpose well. It has been rebuilt now and is operated by Canada Parks as a historic site.

The Deadwood Central Railroad

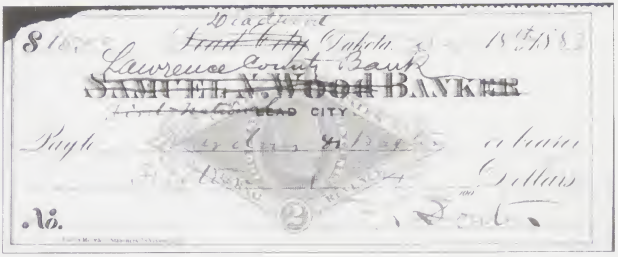
by Coleman Leifer

This certificate for the Deadwood Central Railroad was issued in 1893. Completed in 1889, the railroad was a 3.33 mile narrow-gauge steam line between Deadwood and Lead in the Black Hills of South Dakota. It was absorbed by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy in 1892. In 1902, the line was electrified so it could be used concurrently for interurban passenger service and freight service. Passenger service was abandoned in 1924.

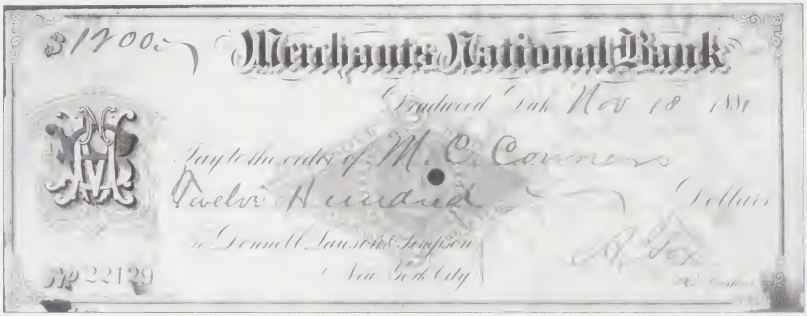
Deadwood is perhaps better known as the site of the cowardly shooting, in 1878, of James "Wild Bill" Hickok by Jack "Broken Nose" McCall. McCall shot Hickok in the back of the head as he was playing poker. The hand Hickok was holding at the time, pairs of aces and eights, has since been known as a "dead man's hand." Hickok was shot in revenge for the killing of McCall's brother.

Sometimes researching an article can lead to irrelevant, but interesting, information. It seems that the 41st President of the United States, George H. W. Bush, and the 43rd President George W. Bush are descendants of Wild Bill Hickok's mother.

With the demise of mining in the Black Hills, the good citizens of Deadwood decided the only way to keep their town from complete decay would be to introduce limited-stakes gambling (no wagers larger than $5). Thus, in 1989, gambling came again to Deadwood. A major part of the gambling proceeds are being used to restore the downtown area. Blackhawk, Cripple Creek and Central City, Colorado, places familiar to collectors of revenue stamped paper, went the same route in 1991. It would have been nice if a way could have been found to preserve these historic towns without resorting to one-armed bandits.



An 1883 check altered from Lead City to Deadwood. It was printed by Corlies, Macy and Company.



A draft datelined in Deadwood used in 1881. It was printed by Culver, Page & Hoyne of Chicago.

Sources:

Electric Interurban Railways in America, George W. Hilton & John F. Due, Stanford University Press, 1960

Poor's Manual of Railroads of the United States, H. V. and H.W. Poor, 23rd edition, 1890.

Pagewise: http://nj.essortment.com/whowildbillhi_rgvu.htm

Black Hills Visitor Magazine: http://www.blackhillsvisitor.com/main.asp?id=14&cat_id=30175

An e-mail from former member Bob Cochran:

The Bureau of Prisons just announced the release of a serial bank robber who had looted over thirty banks before his capture. The Parole Board says he is completely rehabilitated and has found employment at his home in Prague.

Yes, that is correct.

They were able to right a bad Czech.

Morris Plan Banks

by Lee E. Poleske

The Morris Plan Bank system was the creation of Arthur J. Morris. Born in North Carolina in 1881, Arthur grew up in Norfolk, Virginia. When he was 16 he injured his Achilles heel tendon at football practice and spent the next 29 years in a wheel chair, at which time he invented a brace that enabled him to walk.

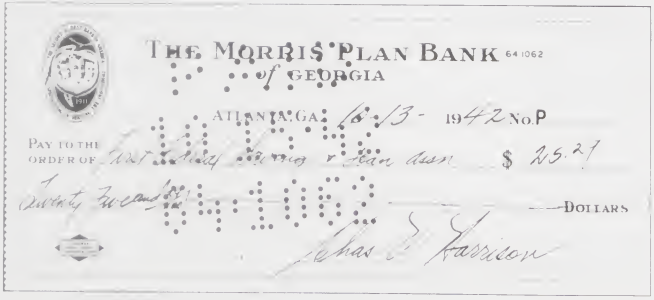
He attended the University of Virginia, earning a BA in English literature, moral philosophy and economics in 1899. After studying law for two years he graduated in June 1901.

Morris opened a law practice in Norfolk. In his practice he saw the need for a lending institution for low and middle income workers and developed what was to become the Morris Plan.

Character and earning power would be the "collateral" for loans to buy a car, a house, for health needs or for any constructive and useful purpose. The earning power of the borrower would determine the repayment time. Two cosigners would be required. An example of how the system worked: the interest rate and any loan fee were deducted from the face value of the loan, for example if on a $100 loan, the interest was $6 and the loan fee was $2, the borrower would receive $92. He would, over the course of the loan period, purchase $92 worth of Class C certificates. At the end of the loan period the borrower would exchange the class C certificates for cash and pay back the $92.

The Virginia Corporation Commission granted Morris a charter for such a bank in 1910, although it did not fit any of the current banking categories.

On April 2 1910 with $20,000 of his own and a few associates, Morris opened the first Morris Plan Bank in Norfolk. The idea was so successful that by 1931 there were 108 Morris Plan banks in 142 cities, with an annual volume of loans of $220,000,000



Increasing competition doomed the Morris Plan banks. It became common for commercial banks to make consumer loans, many stores started to offer installment plans and credit card use became common. In 1998 there were only two banks with the name Morris Plan, but both were really small savings banks. A current search turned up only one bank that incorporated the name Morris Plan, the Morris Plan Savings Bank of Burlington, North Carolina.

Arthur Morris died in 1973.

The Two Cent Revenue Stamped Paper of the United States, 1865-1883

by Ronald Lesher

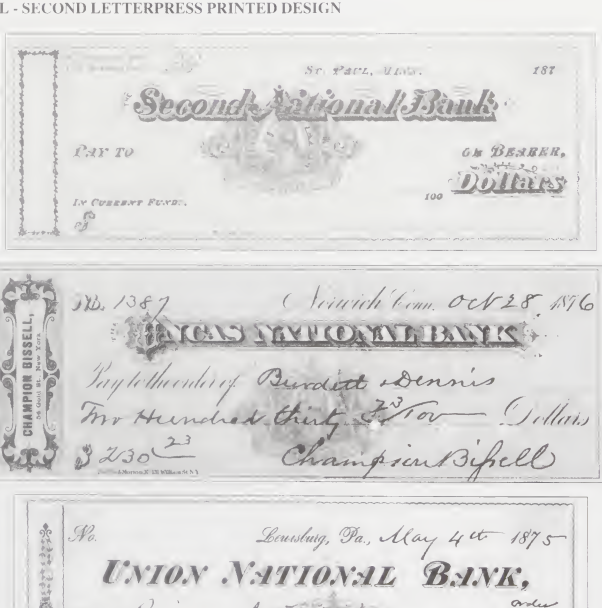
(Part 15)

D. JOSEPH CARPENTER
ESSAY FOR LETTERPRESS PRINTING

This design, certainly inspired by the Type J engraved design, was never approved in its entirety. However, the central vignette of Washington was used in the diminutive Type L, the second of the leterpress designs by Carpenter.

[The top essay is printed in orange and the bottom one in gray.]

D. JOSEPH CARPENTER
TYPE L - SECOND LETTERPRESS PRINTED DESIGN



This design, the second of Carpenter's designs that was printed by letterpress, was approved by Internal Revenue on May 15, 1874 and came into use shortly thereafter. Orange, gray and pink, in that order, are the three most frequently encountered colors of the Type L stamp. As with all of the Carpenter work, usage outside Pennsylvania is somewhat unusual.

[The top check is printed in red and bears an orange imprint.

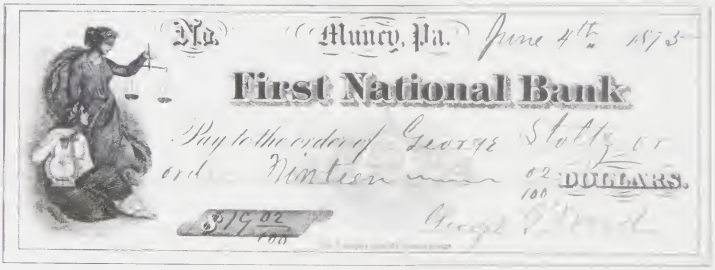
The middle check is printed in green with the company name reading up at the left in black. The imprint is gray.

The bottom check is printed in dark green and the imprint is a vivid red.]

D. JOSEPH CARPENTER
TYPE L - THE BLUE FAMILY

Blue Imprinted Stamp, Texas Usage

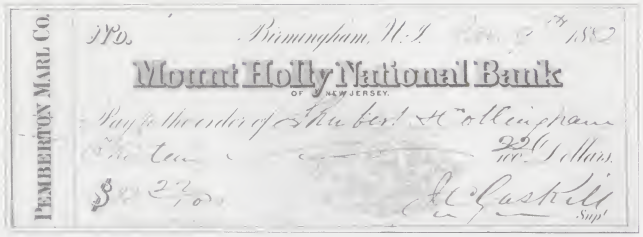
Turquoise Imprinted Stamp

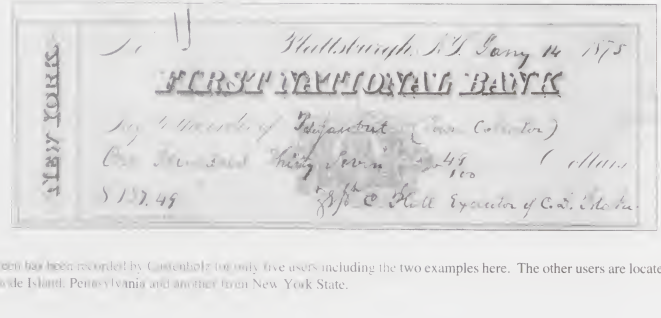


The blue color is only found on Carpenter's fifth design and is recorded for only three users. The turquoise shade (newly listed by Scott, partially due to the efforts of the exhibitor) has been recorded for only four users.

[The top check is printed in blue, a bit darker shade than the stamp.]

D. JOSEPH CARPENTER
TYPE L - GREEN





Green has been recorded by Castenholz for only five users including the two examples here. The other users are located in Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and another from New York State.

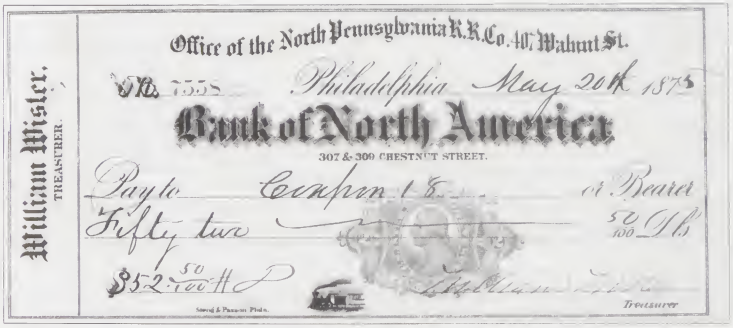
[The top imprint is light green, while the bottom one is a darker shade. The bottom check is printed in a darker green than the stamp.]

D. JOSEPH CARPENTER
TYPE L - MORE COLORS

Brown Imprinted Stamp

The brown color has been recorded for only one user.

Olive Printed Stamp



Although Castenholz has recorded a total of five users of the olive shade, the four others appear to be more gray than olive to this viewer. But then, Carpenter designated both of these shades "pearl."

[The top check is printed in green on a purplish tinted paper.]

This is the fifteenth installment in a continuing series which will eventually reprint Ron Lesher's gold-medal winning exhibit of two-cent Civil War revenue stamped paper. It will be continued in the next issue.

Comments in brackets were added by the Editor when it was not obvious from the text as to the color of the checks and/or imprints.

John Twohig

by Bob Hohertz

Several months ago a number of checks written on John Twohig & Company or payable through that financial institution began to appear on eBay. I have several of the Company's checks in my imprinted revenue collection, and became interested in some of the ones with adhesive revenues.

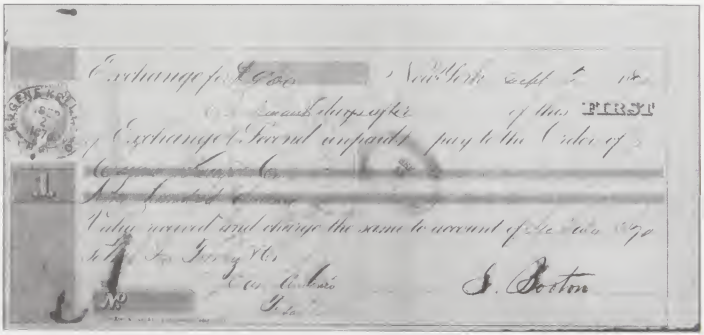


Figure 1. A New York bill of exchange drawn on John Twohig & Company by Eugene Kelly & Company, New York in 1870. The bill was printed by Van Kleeck & Co. Stationers, 49 Cedar St. N.Y.

John Twohig was born in Cork County Ireland in 1806. He worked on a British merchant vessel as a young man, and participated in trade between Boston and New Orleans for a time before he struck out on his own to establish a mercantile business in San Antonio Texas, in 1830.

Twohig was a City Alderman at the time of the Mexican invasion of San Antonio in 1842. Reportedly, he blew up his own store in order to keep supplies and weapons from the invaders. He was captured and taken to Perote Prison in Mexico. He and fourteen other prisoners tunneled their way out in 1843, and Twohig was one of nine not recaptured.

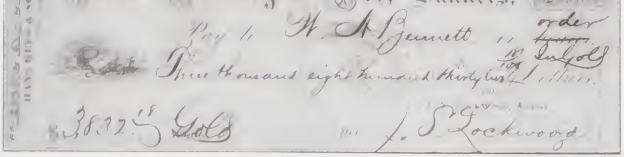


Figure 2. An 1870 check from the Hide Agency of Hans Rees & Sons, a New York based company. It was altered to be payable in gold.

Twohig returned to San Antonio and went back into business, which included banking. Texas did not authorize charter banks at the time, so private banks dominated from 1835 until 1875. Twohig amassed a fortune, and in 1859 he married Bettie Calvert.

In 1869 he formed John Twohig & Company, and in 1870 he was considered be among the hundred wealthiest men in Texas according to the San Antonio Express-News. He was also regarded as a philanthropist, as he personally financed a bread line for the poor of the city.

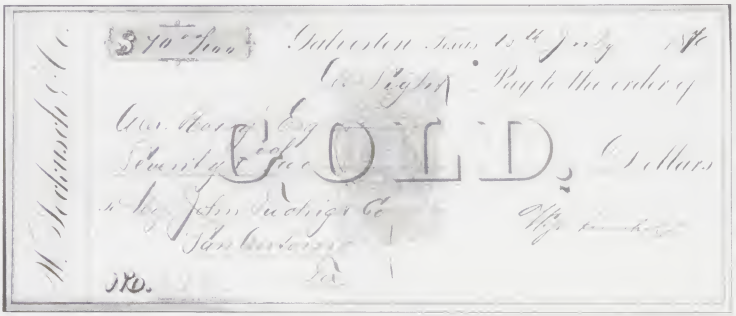


Figure 3. An 1870 sight draft from W. Jockusch & Company of Galveston payable in gold by John Twohig & Company, San Antonio. The check was printed by Charles H. Clayton & Co. 157 Pearl St. N.Y and bears an RN B1 imprint.

Twohig died at home in San Antonio in 1891. His will was contested and not settled until the following year. The contestants and defendants included people in California, Colorado, Massachusetts, Ireland, and, of course, Texas. His two story limestone house was moved to the grounds of the Witte Museum in 1941, and is now used as office space

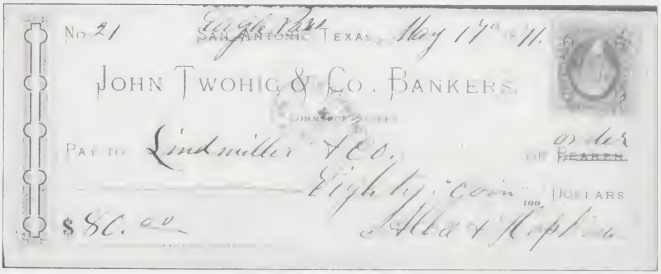


Figure 4. This check from 1871 was altered to be written at Eagle Pass, Texas. This town is just north of the Mexican border, about 140 miles from San Antonio. John Twohig laid out a townsite near Fort Duncan in 1850, which attracted most of the residents of the original town of Eagle Pass about two miles further down the Rio Grande. Eventually the old site was abandoned and the new one took its name.

Note that the first issue revenue stamp on the check has double rows of perforations on each side.

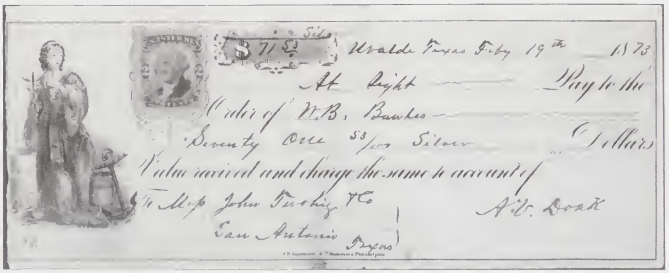


Figure 5. This sight draft was issued at Uvalde, Texas in 1873, payable in silver by John Twohig & Co. The draft was printed by J.B. Lippincott & Co. Stationers, Philadelphia.

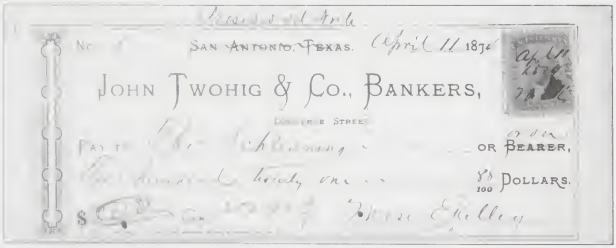


Figure 7. This check was altered for use from Presidio del Norte in 1874. The present-day town of Presidio had a population of 4,167 in the 2000 census. Presidio del Norte appears to have been the name of the settlement on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

The check was printed by Charles F. Ketcham Stationer & Printer, 27 & 29 Nassau St., N.Y.

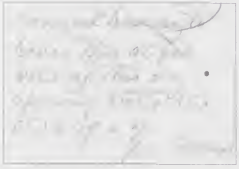


Figure 8. The check above was written for $221.88 in coin, but a notation on the back says that gold was recieved instead of silver. Twohig added a note instructing the teller to convert the amount at the day's exchange rates, so the check was altered to pay $252.94 in currency.

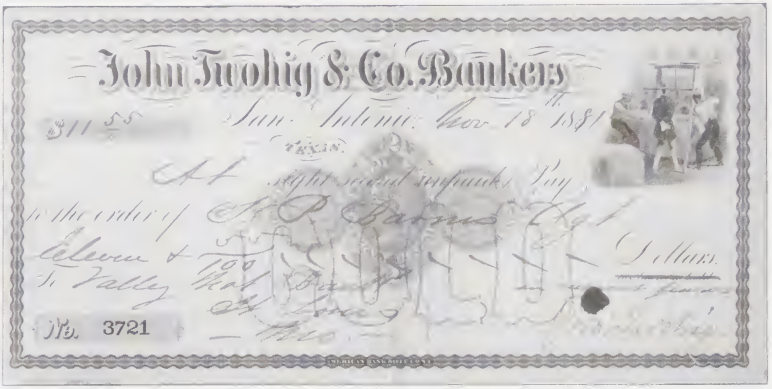


Figure 9. This handsome first of exchange bears a D9 imprinted revenue. It was payable in gold at the Valley National Bank of Saint Louis, Missouri in 1881 and was signed by Twohig. He was 75 at the time

The bill of exchange was printed by the American Bank Note Company.

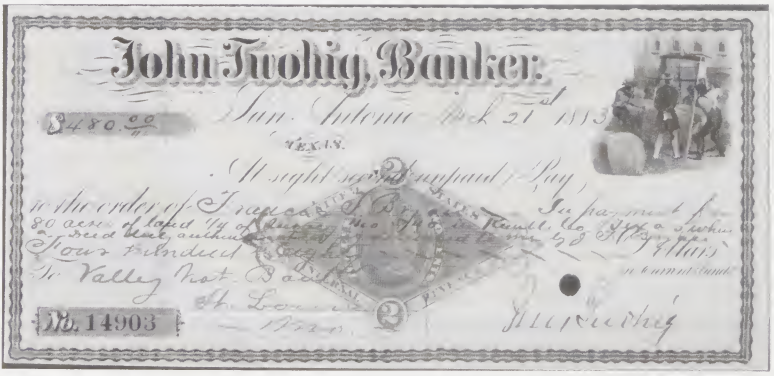


Figure 10. A later version of the Twohig bill of exchange shows a name change from John Twohig & Co., Bankers to John Twohig, Banker. It also does not have the American Bank Note Company name at the bottom.

This copy is a first of exchange, payable if it is presented before the second of exchange is paid. As in the case of the one in **Figure 9**, it is payable at the Valley National Bank of Saint Louis, and is signed by Twohig.

There were at least two printings of this bill. One has a printed dateline of 188_ and another only has 18__. This one is the 188_ version.

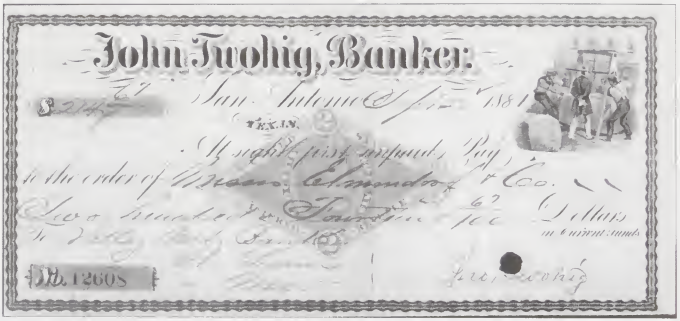


Figure 11. This is a second of exchange, payable if the first has not been presented. Referring to the note after Figure 10, this copy has a printed dateline of 18__ and was used in 1881, while the one in Figure 10 with a 188_ dateline was used in 1883. The 18__ form thus appears to have been the first type printed.

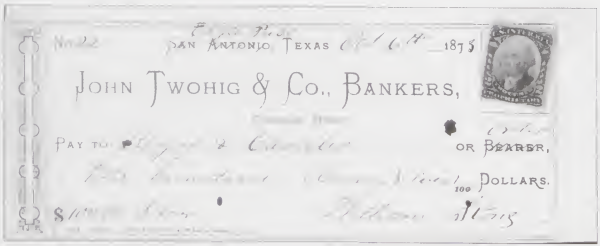
Bibliography:

Flannery, John Brendan, *The Irish Texans*, University of Texas, 1980

www.lib.utexas.edu/taro/utcah/00026/cah-00026.html

The Handbook of Texas Online www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/view/TT/ftw4.html

Postscript



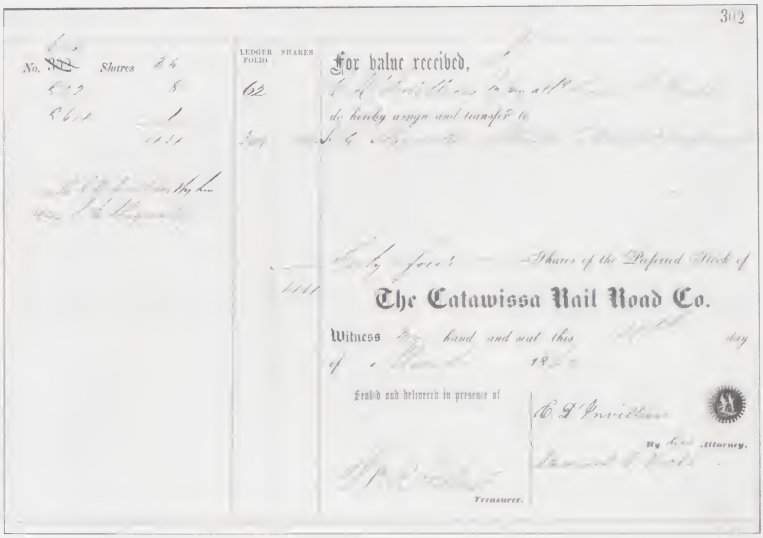
This check was in my collection as an example of illegal usage of a second issue proprietary revenue stamp. Considering that Eagle Pass was not a likely place for manufacture of patent medicines in the 1870's, what need would they have had for proprietary stamps? The example on page 15 has an embossed cancel on the stamp, while this one has none. Philatelic mischief?

The Catawissa Railroad

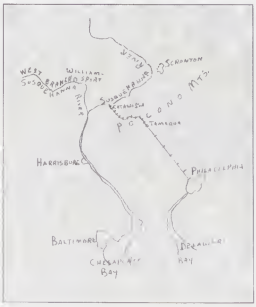
by George E. Whiting

The Catawissa was one of America's earliest railroads, constructed during the years 1835-8. The railroad's first locomotive was built in England. The only way to get it to Tamaqua, Pennsylvania before the railroad was completed was to disassemble it and haul it there by ox cart.

Originally called the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad, the company was sold to a group called the Catawissa Railroad Company in 1860. The document pictured reflects that sale.



The Railroad was featured in the June 1862 issue of Harper's New Monthly Magazine, Volume 25, Number 145



Map showing the railroad.

Picture of the Catawissa Railroad.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Mr. Hohertz:

Enjoyed your article about Cadwallader Colden Washburn in the latest TCC. I have some Madison, Wisconsin checks, but alas - none signed by Washburn.

Back in 1966, TCC #40, you wrote another interesting article about the August Gast & Co. facsimiles of revenue stamps. At that time you asked for info on non-sample checks not mentioned in the article.

I recently acquired this Grand Rapids, Michigan, Grand Rapids National Bank 1877 check with an unusual RN-G type imprint. It was printed by C.M. Cornwell Co. of New York and it's the first one I've ever seen from the State of Michigan.

Regards,
Jim Adams, #1701

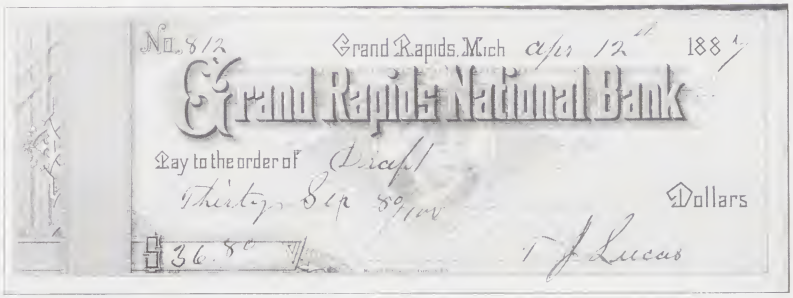
Editor's Response

Jim

Thank you for sending interesting finds. They are always welcome for an article or filler material.

The check you show does not, of course, have one of the Gast facsimilie imprints. Cornwell provided at least one other printing of the one on your check, as below.

T.J. Lucas, who used the Cornwell check, had used a very similar one with a different facsimile imprint the year before. Printed by Milton C. Johnson, 70 Warren St., N.Y., it featured a girl's head in the center of the facsimile.



I don't believe I have seen the Cornwell eagle facsimile on any other checks than these from Grand Rapids, but would not be surprised that other uses exist. Does anyone have examples from other locations?

The Johnson facsimile appears on checks from California, Connecticut, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont, at the very least.

The Richfield Springs, New York check below, altered from the First National Bank of Richfield Springs to the First National Bank of Cooperstown, bears a Johnson facsimile and is dated April 4, 1884, approximately nine months after the end of the check tax and use of RN Type G. Do any of you have examples of checks with facsimilies dated earlier than this? If so, would you let us know?

Also, see page 23.

Thank you.

Bob Hohertz

Letter to the Editor

Gentlemen:

In the April-June, 2004 issue you showed on page 23 the smallest check ever drawn.

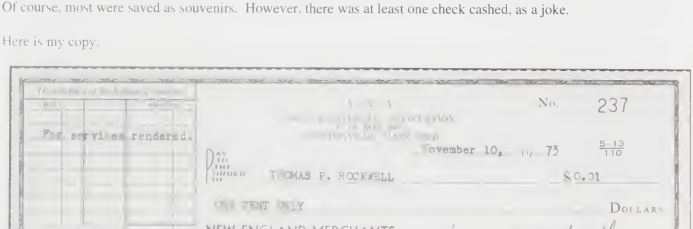
I am enclosing a check described as follows:

In 1973 the American Numismatic Association held its annual convention in Boston, Massachusetts. At that time Arthur M. Fitts, III was the General Chairman and Thomas P. Rockwell was the Treasurer (of the local accounts.)

When the convention was completed and the invoices and expenses had all been paid, the bank account in the New England Merchants National Bank, Boston, MA was closed. At that time, Arthur Fitts thought it might be a nice touch to issue one cent checks to all those on the various committees. Hence these checks are all signed by Arthur M. Fitts, III and Thomas P. Rockwell.

Of course, most were saved as souvenirs. However, there was at least one check cashed, as a joke.

Here is my copy.



Thomas P. Rockwell

Editor's Note The referenced material in the last TCC was promotional copy produced around 1899. There is no doubt that other one cent checks have been written since and perhaps others had been written before. But I don't think we have ever heard of one from the pen of the signer before.. ....

By the way, in TCC 53 a check with a zero amount was shown. Is there any circumstance that might produce a check for a negative amount?

The Nineteenth Annual National and World Paper Money Show will be held November 18-20, 2004 at the Hilton Hotel-Saint Louis Airport, 10330 Natural Bridge Road, Saint Louis, MO. Admission for all three days is $5.

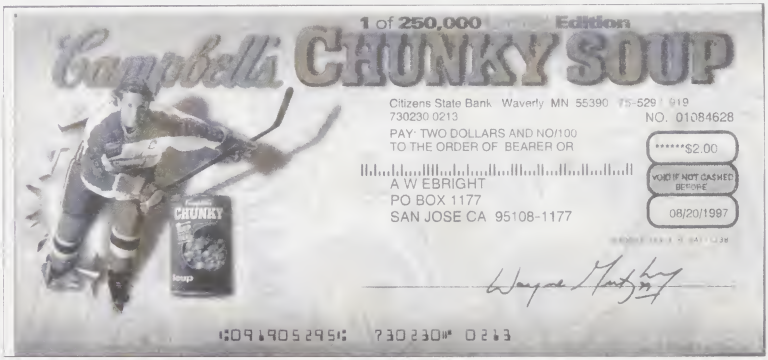
Check the show calendar for an ASCC meeting. The most likely date would be Saturday, November 20.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Mr. Hohertz,

Thank you for publishing the Index in the April -June edition. It will be most helpful in the years to come.

I am enclosing a color copy of a check I received in 1997 from the Campbell's Soup Company. This check was a promotional effort by the company. The customer had to send in five labels from Campbell's Chunky Soup along with a newspaper coupon and they would then be sent this $2 check. One of the interesting aspects of the check, besides its colorfulness, is the trompe l'oeil image of the ice hockey player breaking through the check.



Also, note the notation at the top of the check stating "1 of 250,000 Limited Edition." Since when is an issuance of 250,000 of anything a "limited edition."

Best regards,
A.W. Ebright

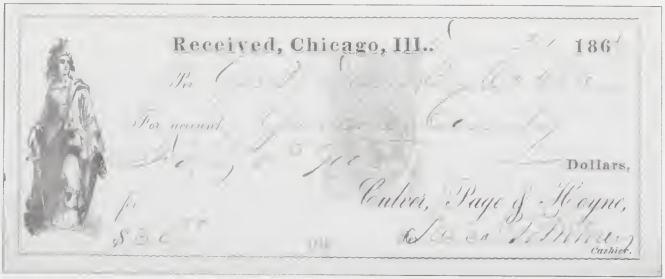
Another Milton C. Johnson Facsimile Check

Cut on a pronounced bias.

Announcements

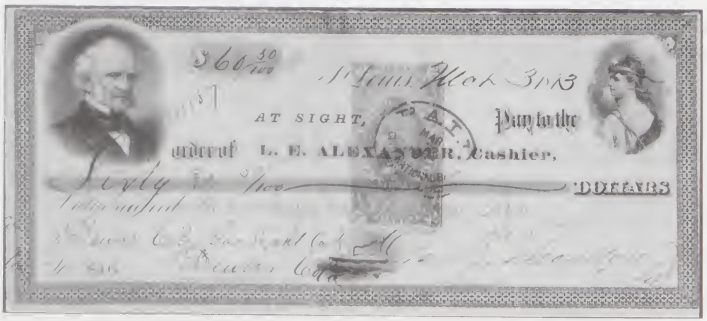
Board of Directors. Four of us have terms ending this year. Nominations should reach Lyman Hensley or me before the end of the year. If nobody sends us one, the same people - Lyman, Mike Kazanjian, Lee Poleske and me - will end up being re-elected with no vote, per our revised bylaws.

There do not seem to be any other pressing announcements.



Sometimes we wonder what chefs eat, or winemakers drink. This receipt is what Culver, Page & Hoyne of Chicago used in 1866 in connection with their printing business. Many of us know them as "CPH" in the list of Castenholz codes and the ASCC Security Printers Guide

One of the checks on page 7 was printed by this firm. Interestingly enough, they did not put their name on this receipt, if indeed they did print it. The revenue imprint is a B1.



Compare this draft with the one on page 5. George Peabody probably belongs on a Saint Louis financial item as much as he does on one from Saskatchewan. R.P. Studley, a Saint Louis printer probably had this stock design available to anyone who liked the looks of it. I may have shown this item before, but it seemed appropriate for this issue.

The revenue imprint is an E5.

Secretary's Report

Lyman Hensley

Information through August 16, 2004.

New Members

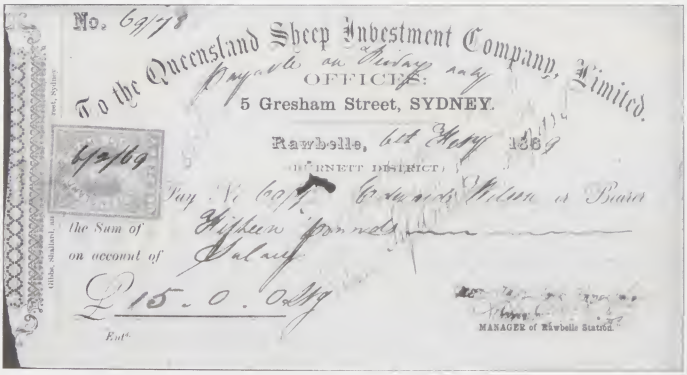
1776 - Thomas Casper 2 - Wisconsin
3581 S. 75th St., Milwaukee, WI 53220-1137

1777 - Frank Bennett
734 SW Great Exuma Cove, Saint Lucie West, FL 34986-3450 1, 2 - Rhode Island

Dropped, Non-Payment of Dues

1364 Robert Reeves

A Find in the Marketplace



Rawbelle Station is in the Monto Shire of Queensland. It was the first of a number of large sheep properties in the area, including Cannindah, Yarrol, Mulgildie, Cania and Dalgangal. The Station is now a cattle ranch.

This interesting salary draft was "payable on Fridays only." And the Station Manager's last name appears to be Lamb....

Member Exchange

Collector wants old U.S. railroad and transit tickets. Mostly pre-1930. My extras are available for trade or sale. **Dan Benice**, Box 5708, Cary, NC 27512.

Collector of Missouri checks looking to trade and correspond with other collectors of Missouri financial paper. **Gregg Voss**, 13 Roland Ave., Ballwin, MO 63021. Phone 314-230-9274.

Wanted: US Government checks and Wisconsin financial documents. **James A. Downey**, 1534 Pennsylvania Street, Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235. E-mail mufelika@itol.com.

Trade/buy/sell any financial paper from any USA town named Wausau, Wausa, Warsaw or Poland. **Terence Kafka**, 885 Spring Rd., Mosinee, WI 54455.

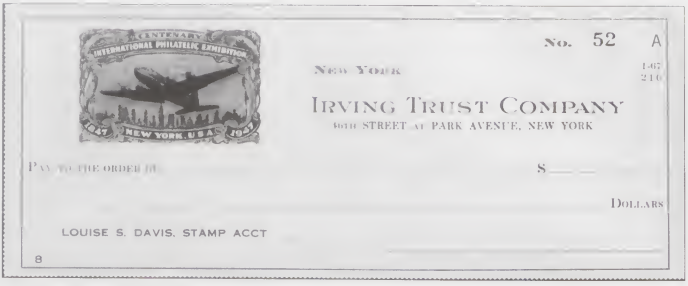
Wanted: Handwritten or manuscript checks (aka holographic checks). All states. Will buy/trade. **Sheldon Rabin**, 2820 Breckenridge Circle, Aurora, IL 60504. E-mail srabin3735@aol.com.

Catawissa Railroad documents available - write for details. **George E. Whiting**, 12 View Drive RR4, Lexington, VA 24450 7475

Exchange postings will be taken from ASCC members who are collectors only. Postings of 20 words or less are free; please remit $3 each issue for postings of 21 to fifty words. Name and address do **not** count toward the 20 words.

Neither the Editor nor the ASCC can be responsible for compliance with any promises made in postings, or in response to them. Be very clear as to the value you place on your material when discussing a trade. Fairness and common courtesy are to be expected, but common sense must rule.

A Conversation Piece



A check to be used in connection with the International Philatelic Exhibition in New York in 1947. It is printed in blue, except for the plane and towers, which are black.

Ruth A. Miller Knott,
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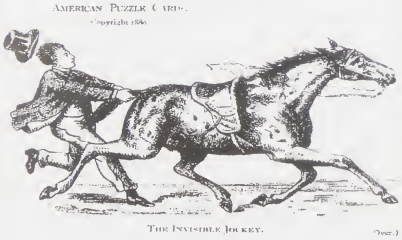

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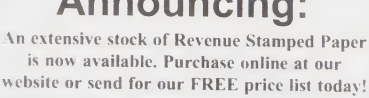

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